

Chapter 9

The Presidency

Roles of the President

- Chief Executive- it is the president's responsibility to see that government programs are carried out and that the laws passed by congress are implemented.
- Commander in chief- as commander in chief, the president had the authority to order troops into action and to call them back home.
- Foreign policy leader- the president has the job of formulating the nation's plans and procedures for dealing with other countries.
- Diplomacy- is the art of negotiating with foreign governments.

Formal Characteristics of the Presidency

- at least 35 years old
- lived in the country for 14 years
- be a natural-born U.S. citizen

Term and compensation

- 4 year term
- 22nd amendment limited it to two terms
- 400,000\$ annually salary
- White House with staff
- Air Force One
- Use of Camp David

Electoral College

- The electoral college is a process how americans elect a president and a vice president, don't actually vote for a president or vice president instead select a group of people pledged to vote for a certain party these people are known as electors.
- Electors can be nominated by through a primary election or at the party's convention.
- Electors can also be named by campaign committees who work on behalf of a certain presidential candidate.

Presidential Succession

- A legal procedure by which government leaders will succeed to the presidency should the president die, become disabled, or be removed from office.

25th Amendment

Order of Succession

- settled presidential succession
- VP becomes president

Presidential disability

- Vp shall become acting president if one of the two happen
 - If the president informs Congress of an inability to perform office
 - If the VP and a majority of the cabinet informs congress in writing.

The Powers of the Presidency

- The Constitution gives the president power to appoint people to fill the top posts in the executive branch.
- Executive order- as chief executive presidents also have the power to issue executive orders, which is a formal regulation instructing executive branch officials on how to carry out their jobs.
- Executive privilege - This power allows a president to refuse to release information to congress or a court.

Diplomatic & Military Powers

- The constitution gives the president the power to negotiate treaties, or formal agreements between two or more countries that are used to end conflicts.
- The president's treaty-making power is limited by congress. Two-thirds of the senate must vote to approve any treaty, making any amendment it sees fit to in the process.
- Executive agreements- are agreements between the president and the head of a foreign government.
- Diplomatic recognition- is the president's power to recognize the legitimacy of a foreign government.

Legislative and Judicial Powers

- the president's main legislative power is the veto
- the president is able to nominate federal judges so long as the senate approves it
- the president has the power to grant pardons and reprieves for offences against the united states.
- a reprieves postpones the carrying out of a sentence.
- a pardon releases a convicted criminal from having to fulfill a sentence.
- the president can also offer amnesty which grants a group of offenders a general pardon for offenses committed.
- commute- reduce a person sentence

Informal Powers

- Media access- the president has full time access to the media 24/7
- A president who is skilled in using the media has greater success in persuading the public and building support.
- another informal power is being the leader of that political party, fellow party members in congress are expected to follow the presidents agenda.

The President's Administration

- President administration -is made up of everyone who works for the executive branch.
- Executive Office of the President- The EOP consist of a number of separate offices that help the president formulate policy
- The white House Office-consist of the president's key personal and political staff.
 - The chief of staff is appointed by the president to manage the White House Office. Their precise role varies from president to president.

National Security Council

- The National security council brings together the top military, foreign affairs, and intelligence officials in the administration to coordinate U.S. national security policy. 3
- The President chairs the NSC
- The activities of the NSC are coordinated by the assistant to the president for national security affairs, also known as the National Security adviser who is appointed by the president.
- NSC meetings include the vice president, the secretaries of state, treasury, and defense, the director of national security, and the Joint Chief of Staff.

Council of Economic Advisers

- The CEA provides the president with expert analysis of the economy. its members examine the economy to see how trends and events may affect the president's economic policy.
- The Council of Economic Advisers consists of three members nominated by the president who are then approved by the senate.
- The CEA helps the president prepare the annual *Economic report*.
- It is important to note that the CEA is not the same as the National Economic Council, which is a part of the White House Office.

Office of Management and Budget.

- The purpose of the OMB is to help develop the federal budget and to oversee its execution by the agencies in the executive branch.
- The OMB also gathers information and sets policies regarding the management of government finances and the purchase of goods, services and property for the entire government.
- The OMB is the largest organization in the EOP, employing more than 500 people it is headed by an appointed director who is nominated by the president and confirmed by the senate.

The Vice President

- Vice president - is the only other position that is elected in the president's administration .
- The constitution assigns the office of the vice president three major duties: presiding over the senate, opening and counting the electoral votes in presidential elections, and serving as president if the president cannot do the job.

Other duties

- Vice presidents represent the presidents overseas
- take part in cabinet meetings
- serve on the National Security Council

The Cabinet

- Executive Departments - are responsible for carrying out laws, administering programs, and making regulations in their particular area of responsibility.
- Each department head, or secretary head, is to run his or her department , helping to formulate and carry out the president's policies.
- Today there are 16 official cabinet positions including the Vice President.